REMARKS

Claims remaining in the present application are Claims 1-21. Claims 1, 8, and 13 have been amended. Claim 21 has been added. No new matter has been added as a result of the claim amendments.

CLAIM REJECTIONS UNDER 35 U.S.C. §103

Claims 1-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Muta et al., U.S. Pat. No. 6,448,958 (hereinafter Muta) in view of Nagai U.S. Pat. No. 5,483,631 (hereinafter Nagai). The rejection is respectfully traversed. It is respectfully submitted that Claims 1-20 are neither taught nor suggested by Muta nor Nagai, alone or in combination.

Claims 1-20 are also rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Muta in view of Rhyne U.S. Pat. No. 4,521,770 (hereinafter Rhyne). The rejection is respectfully traversed. It is respectfully submitted that Claims 1-20 are neither taught nor suggested by Muta nor Rhyne, alone or in combination. Therefore, Claims 1-20 are not unpatentable over the cited art.

CLAIM 1

Muta and Nagai

Amended Claim 1 recites, in part:

> b) an application program of said computer system making a call to request a display attribute for an object to be displayed on said display screen;
> c) in response to said request, indexing a table with said flag and an object identifier to obtain a display attribute, wherein said object identifier identifies said object, and wherein said table is located externally of said application program and comprises a list of said object

identifiers and a plurality of display attribute lists, each of said display attribute lists having a display attribute associated with each of said object identifiers, wherein at least two of said display attribute lists correspond to display capabilities of said display screen

Claim 1 recites that a table comprises a list of object identifiers and a plurality of display attribute lists, each of the display attribute lists having a display attribute associated with each of the object identifiers and that at least two of the display attribute lists correspond to display capabilities of said display screen. Referring to Figure 9 of the present invention, an exemplary table is illustrated with a column for object identifiers, such as, for example, button border, menu frame, menu fill, and menu foreground. Some of the columns correspond to display capabilities of the display screen. However, the present invention is not limited to all of the display attribute lists corresponding to display capabilities of the display screen. For example, a debug display attribute list is shown in Figure 9.

The cited combination of Nagai and Muta fails to teach or suggest "indexing a table ... compris[ing] a list of said object identifiers and a plurality of display attribute lists, each of said display attribute lists having a display attribute associated with each of said object identifiers, wherein at least two of said display attribute lists correspond to display capabilities of said display screen," as claimed.

Muta discloses a supporting server having an image rendering engine 321, a rendering instruction monitoring part 323, a rendering instruction storing part 327, etc. (Fig. 3). However, there is no teaching or suggestion of a table comprising a list of object identifiers and a plurality of display attribute lists, each

of the display attribute lists having a display attribute associated with each of the object identifiers, wherein at least two of said display attribute lists correspond to display capabilities of said display screen," as claimed.

As is the case with Muta, Nagai also fails to teach or suggest a "indexing a table ... compris[ing] a list of said object identifiers and a plurality of display attribute lists, each of said display attribute lists having a display attribute associated with each of said object identifiers, wherein at least two of said display attribute lists correspond to display capabilities of said display screen," as claimed. Therefore, the combination of Muta and Nagai fails to teach or suggest this claimed embodiment. Nagai may disclose a technique for displaying objects in different colors based on a status value (e.g., Fig. 2, Fig. 3). Figure 3 depicts a color matrix table in which different colors are used depending on severity and administrative state. For example, the columns "critical" and "major" are assigned "blinking red" and the column "warning" is assigned "yellow." However, the lists in Nagai do not correspond to a display capability of a display screen, as claimed.

Other tables in Nagai describe a "display identifier." For example, the tables in Figures 4 and 5 have a column for "display identifier." However, Applicants do not understand the "display identifier" to be a display capability of a display screen, as claimed. Rather, the "display identifier" is used to identify what is to be displayed. The display identify allows a reduced amount of data to be able to describe the object to be displayed. For example, Nagai describes the use of the "display identifier" to reduce the communication quantity between

the network manager and the display unit by the display unit using the display identifier to identify the corresponding component element (col. 7, lines 5-9). Nagai at col. 7, lines 16-21 further indicates that the display identifier is used to identify what is to be displayed (e.g., a display object as opposed to a display capability of a display screen, as claimed). In particular, Nagai indicates that in one embodiment, objects not contained in a display object (having no such display identifier) can be displayed. Hence, Nagai further clarifies that the display identifier refers to an object to be displayed and not to a display capability of a display screen, as claimed.

Thus, the cited combination of Muta and Nagai fails to teach or suggest the claimed limitation, "indexing a table ... compris[ing] a list of said object identifiers and a plurality of display attribute lists, each of said display attribute lists having a display attribute associated with each of said object identifiers, wherein at least two of said display attribute lists correspond to display capabilities of said display screen."

For the foregoing rationale, it is respectfully asserted that independent Claim 1 is not unpatentable over Muta in view of Nagai.

Muta and Rhyne

The cited combination of Muta and Rhyne fails to teach or suggest the claimed limitation in Claim 1 of "indexing a table ... compris[ing] a list of said object identifiers and a plurality of display attribute lists, each of said display attribute lists having a display attribute associated with each of said object

identifiers, wherein at least two of said display attribute lists correspond to display capabilities of said display screen," as claimed.

As previously discussed, Muta discloses a supporting server having an image rendering engine 321, a rendering instruction monitoring part 323, a rendering instruction storing part 327, etc. (Fig. 3). However, there is no teaching or suggestion of "indexing a table ... compris[ing] a list of said object identifiers and a plurality of display attribute lists, each of said display attribute lists having a display attribute associated with each of said object identifiers, wherein at least two of said display attribute lists correspond to display capabilities of said display screen," as claimed.

As is the case with Muta, Rhyne also fails to teach or suggest a "indexing a table ... compris[ing] a list of said object identifiers and a plurality of display attribute lists, each of said display attribute lists having a display attribute associated with each of said object identifiers, wherein at least two of said display attribute lists correspond to display capabilities of said display screen," as claimed. Therefore, the combination of Muta and Rhyne fails to teach or suggest this claimed embodiment.

Rhyne discloses tables for drawing objects that overlap with one another. However, the tables do not contain display capability information. For example, the disclosed tables in Figures 8-12 have columns "Mm," "Ma," and "Mb." The column "Mm" indicates whether an object has been erased or not (col. 7, lines 30-32). The column "Ma" indicates an object that was most recently drawn (col. 7, lines 33-36).

The column "Mb" indicates an object that was least recently drawn (col. 7, lines 38-41). Thus, the tables in Figures 8-12 do not teach or suggest the presently discussed limitation of Claim 1. Applicants do not understand other passages of Rhyne to disclose the presently discussed claimed limitation.

Thus, the cited combination of Muta and Rhyne fails to teach or suggest the claimed limitation, "indexing a table ... compris[ing] a list of said object identifiers and a plurality of display attribute lists, each of said display attribute lists having a display attribute associated with each of said object identifiers, <u>wherein at least two of said display attribute lists correspond to display capabilities of said display screen</u>."

For the foregoing rationale, it is respectfully asserted that independent Claim 1 is not unpatentable over Muta in view of Rhyne. Moreover, for the foregoing rationale, it is respectfully asserted that independent Claim 1 is not unpatentable over Muta in view of Nagai. Therefore, it is respectfully asserted that independent Claim 1 overcomes the references cited of record and is therefore allowable.

<u>Claims 10 and 13</u>

Currently amended Claims 10 and 13 contain similar limitations as Claim 1. For the reasons discussed in the response to Claim 1, it is respectfully asserted that independent Claims 10 and 13 overcome the references cited of record and are therefore allowable.

Claim 4

Claim 4 recites:

    The method of Claim 1, wherein one of said display attribute lists has all of its associated display attributes as being colors which are substantially different from each other, such that debugging said application program is facilitated.

Muta and Nagai

Neither Muta nor Nagai, alone or in combination, teach or suggest the claimed limitation of "one of said display attribute lists ha[ving] all of its associated display attributes as being colors which are substantially different from each other, such that debugging said application program is facilitated." Apparently, Muta is able to convert a color image to multi gradations of black and white by a grey scale conversion process (Figs. 11 and 16). Muta is also able to convert an image having multi gradations of black and white to two gradations of black and white by a dithering process (Figs. 11 and 17). However, Muta fails to teach or suggest, "a display attribute list having all of its associated display attributes being colors that are substantially different from each other, such that debugging the application program is facilitated," as claimed.

    Nagai fails to remedy this deficiency in Muta. Thus, the cited combination of Nagai and Muta fails to teach or suggest "one of said display attribute lists has all of its associated display attributes as being colors which are substantially different from each other, such that debugging said application program is facilitated," as claimed. In Figure 3 of Nagai, the colors in the lists are clearly not substantially different from each other. For example, in the "normal" list the color green is used for four different cases. Thus, the colors in the "normal" list are not substantially different from one another. In the other lists,

the exact same color is used for <u>all</u> cases. Thus, Figure 3 of Nagai does not disclose or suggest the claimed limitation. Applicants do not understand Figures 4, 7, and 11 to disclose a color scheme at all. Therefore, Claim 4 is not rendered obvious by Muta in view of Nagai.

Muta and Rhyne

Neither Muta nor Rhyne, alone or in combination, teach or suggest the claimed limitation of "one of said display attribute lists has all of its associated display attributes as being colors which are substantially different from each other, such that debugging said application program is facilitated." Muta is able to convert a color image to multi gradations of black and white by a grey scale conversion process (Figs. 11 and 16). Muta is also able to convert an image having multi gradations of black and white to two gradations of black and white by a dithering process (Figs. 11 and 17). However, Muta fails to teach or suggest, "a display attribute list having all of its associated display attributes being colors that are substantially different from each other, such that debugging the application program is facilitated," as claimed.

Rhyne fails to remedy this deficiency in Muta. Thus, the cited combination of Rhyne and Muta fails to teach or suggest "one of said display attribute lists has all of its associated display attributes as being colors which are substantially different from each other, such that debugging said application program is facilitated," as claimed. As discussed in the response to Claim 1, the tables in Figures 8-12 of Rhyne contain information relating to erasure and overlapping conditions of objects. However, the tables do not contain "one of

said display attribute lists hav[ing] all of its associated display attributes as being colors which are substantially different from each other, such that debugging said application program is facilitated," as claimed. Therefore, Claim 4 is not rendered obvious by Muta in view of Rhyne.

For the foregoing rationale, it is respectfully asserted that independent Claim 4 is not unpatentable over Muta in view of Rhyne. Moreover, for the foregoing rationale, it is respectfully asserted that independent Claim 4 is not unpatentable over Muta in view of Nagai. Therefore, it is respectfully asserted that independent Claim 4 overcomes the references cited of record and is therefore allowable.

Claims 2, 3, 6-9, 11 - 12, and 14 - 20 depend from Claims 1, 10, and 13, which are believed to be allowable. As such, it is respectfully asserted that the rejection of Claims 2, 3, 6-9, 11 - 12, and 14 - 20 has been overcome.

NEW CLAIM

Claim 21 has been added. Support for new Claim 21 may be found in the instant specification at least at page 20, lines 21 et seq. New Claim 21 depends from Claim 17, which is believed to be allowable for the foregoing reasons. As such, new Claim 21 is believed to be allowable.

CONCLUSION

In light of the above listed remarks, reconsideration of the rejected Claims is requested. Based on the arguments presented above, it is respectfully submitted
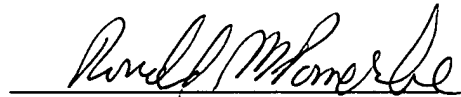
that Claims 1-21 overcome the rejections of record. Therefore, allowance of Claims 1-21 is earnestly solicited.

Should the Examiner have a question regarding the instant response, the Applicants invite the Examiner to contact the Applicants' undersigned representative at the below listed telephone number.

Respectfully submitted,
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